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IN The Plant World for October, 3: 145-148, *pl.* 5. 1900, Mr. F. H. Knowlton has some "Notes for the Beginner in the Study of Mosses." We are very glad to see others trying to interest people in the study of mosses, for experience has shown that persons so interested very soon subscribe for THE BRYOLOGIST.

* * *

THE EDITORS of THE BRYOLOGIST feel a personal loss in the death of Mr. Thomas A. Williams, formerly editor of the Asa Gray Bulletin. Although Mr. Williams had begun a series of articles on lichens in the Asa Gray Bulletin, he had promised all the aid and assistance in his power to Mrs. Harris with her articles in THE BRYOLOGIST. By his death the botanical world loses not only a scholar, but a man of rare courtesy and kindness of nature.

* * *

WE have added four extra pages to this issue in an attempt to bring the descriptions of new species up to date. It is interesting to note that most of our new species are by Europeans, who seem to have greater assurance in matters relating to American bryology than American botanists themselves.

HYPNUM BESTII Ren. & Bryhn.

By R. S. WILLIAMS.

HYPNUM (LIMNOBIUM) BESTII Ren. & Bryhn; M. F. Renauld, Bull. d. L'Acad. Int. d. Geog. Bot. 10: 7. Ja. 1. 1901.

Hypnum (*Hygrohypnum*) *Bestii* (Ren. & Bryhn) Holzinger, Bryologist, 4: 12. 1900.

Hypnum turgescens T. Jensen; Macoun, Can. Mosses, no. 483. Kicking-Horse Lake, 7500 feet, August, 1890, and Hector, B. C., 1890.

Hypnum palustre Hudson; Austin Herbarium. Sierra Nevada, California, Warne.

Hypnum dilatatum Wils., *fide* D. C. Eaton. No. 34, C. V. Piper, Olympic Mountains; also no. 80, Lillawaup Falls, Washington.

Hypnum dilatatum Wils., *fide* R. S. Williams, no. 410, South Fork of Cut-bank Creek, Montana; no. 166, Neihart, Montana, and no. 770, Skagway, Alaska; also no. 99, J. A. Allen, Mt. Ranier, Washington, 5000 feet, 1898.

This plant is published by M. Renauld as a subspecies of *H. molle* Dickson. It appears to be a not uncommon plant throughout the Rocky Mountains, ex-

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tending from Alaska to California, and eastward to the Belt Mountains of Montana, but not yet found fruiting. The finest specimens come from the vicinity of Mt. Rainier, those of J. A. Allen's having stems up to 20 cm. long. I incline to think it will stand as a species quite distinct from *H. molle*. In general appearance it more resembles *dilatatum*, but is distinct from both these species in having no central strand to the stem. *H. dilatatum* also has a more rounded leaf, with a distinct convex cluster of alar cells not found in *Bestii*, while this last is a stouter plant than *molle*, with stiff, wiry stems, rough below with the broken-off bases of the second leaves.

†† ON LIMNOBIUM BESTII Ren. & Bryhn.

BY J. M. HOLZINGER.

In THE BRYOLOGIST of January, 1901, the writer published a brief notice regarding this moss, promising there a more detailed description, some figures and explanations that would do justice to all concerned. Simultaneously with this note there appeared from the pen of M. F. Renaud a discussion and description of this plant and related European forms in the Bulletin de L'Académie Internationale de Géographie Botanique, January 1, 1901; also in Revue Bryologique of the same date. It was the knowledge that these articles were to appear which seemed to justify the brevity of my own note. It has seemed best for various reasons to translate M. Renaud's more full note from the Bulletin above referred to. The accompanying figures were drawn by M. Renaud, and are here published with his consent.

"Hypnum (Limnobia) molle Dicks. Subspecies **H. Bestii* Ren. et Bryhn. Cushions soft pale olive-green. Stem stout, firm, 6—8 cm. long, at the base generally stripped of leaves, divided above into several erect branches. Leaves distant, everywhere spreading, sometimes squarrose at the apex, *rather large*, as much as 3 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, ovate-elliptical; above the middle distinctly narrowed, broadly and bluntly acuminate, at the apex indistinctly denticulate. Costa very strong, two-forked, the longer branch extending to the middle or a little beyond. Areolation very loose, consisting of linear-rhombic or fusiform cells, the upper ones shorter, those in the middle up to 80 μ long, at the apex frequently subacute, those at the base more loose, the alar ones few, indistinct, lengthened, rectangular, hardly inflated, forming rather indistinct auricles.

"Hab. North America: Avalanche Basin, Montana, alt. 1500 m., leg. J. Holzinger, July 29, 1898.

"The robust appearance of this plant, its color, its very large, distant leaves, spreading in all directions, give at first the impression of a distinct species; and yet the comparison with numerous specimens of *H. molle* Dicks. shows the more close affinity with this species as it is understood by Schimper, Syn. ed. II.

† M. F. Renaud in Bull. de l'Acad. Intern. de Geog. Bot. 1 Jan. 1901, p. 7. Translated by J. M. H.

NOTE.—The asterisk, *, is used by European bryologists to mark subspecies.

†† By a typographical error in the January issue, page 12, last line, *Hygrohypnum Bestii* (Ren. & Bryhn) Holzinger was printed *Hygrohypnum Bestii* Ren. & Bryhn. The editor alone is responsible for this.